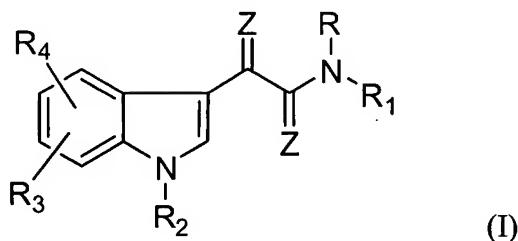


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1-13. (Cancelled).

14. (Currently Amended) A method of treating multidrug-resistant tumors or inhibiting angiogenesis or metastasis~~resistant tumors, metastasizing tumors, or tumors sensitive to angiogenesis inhibitors~~, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof, an effective amount of one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides of formula I or a 1, their physiologically tolerable acid addition salts thereof effective for treating multidrug-resistant tumors or inhibiting angiogenesis or metastasis, and N-oxides thereof



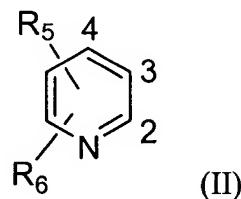
wherein the radicals R, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, and Z have the following meanings:

R is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, where the alkyl group is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by a phenyl ring wherein the phenyl ring can be mono- or polysubstituted by is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, a carboxyl groups, a carboxyl groups esterified with a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanols, a trifluoromethyl groups, a hydroxyl groups, a methoxy groups, an ethoxy groups, a benzyloxy groups and or a benzyl group which is mono- or polysubstituted in on the phenyl moiety by a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl groups, a halogen atoms or and a trifluoromethyl groups, or

R is a tertiary-butoxycarbonyl radical[[,]] or an acetyl group,

R<sub>1</sub> is a phenyl ring, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from mono- or polysubstituted by a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, benzyloxy, nitro, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonylamino, a

carboxyl group, a carboxyl group esterified with and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkanols; or R<sub>1</sub> is a pyridine structure of formula II2 and its N-oxide



where the pyridine structure is bonded at either the 2, 3, or 4 positions of the ring, and wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> can be identical or different and are independently selected from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, nitro, amino, hydroxyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, ethoxycarbonylamino radical and a carboxyalkyloxy group in which the alkyl group has 1-4 C atoms, or

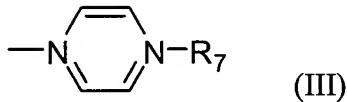
R<sub>1</sub> is a 2- or 4-pyrimidinyl heterocycle where the 2-pyrimidinyl ring can be mono- or polysubstituted by a methyl group; a 2-, 3-, 4-, or 8-quinolyl, wherein the quinolyl structure may be is optionally substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, halogen, a nitro group, an amino group, and a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino radical; a 2-, 3-, or 4-quinolylmethyl, where the ring carbons of the pyridylmethyl radical of the quinolyl group and of the quinolylmethyl radical can be are optionally substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, nitro, amino, and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonylamino, or

R<sub>1</sub>, in the case in which R is hydrogen, a methyl group, a benzyl group, a benzyloxycarbonyl radical, a tert-butoxycarbonyl radical, or an acetyl group, can further be a radical selected from ~~the group consisting of~~ -CH<sub>2</sub>COOH; -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOH; (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH-COO-; H<sub>3</sub>C-H<sub>2</sub>C-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH(COOH)-; HO-H<sub>2</sub>C-CH(COOH)-; phenyl-CH<sub>2</sub>CH(COOH)-; (4-imidazolyl)-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH-(COOH)-; HN=C(NH<sub>2</sub>)-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-CH(COOH)-; H<sub>2</sub>N-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-CH(COOH)-; H<sub>2</sub>N-CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH-(COOH)-; and HOOC-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH(COOH)-; or

R<sub>1</sub>, in the case in which R is hydrogen, a benzyloxycarbonyl radical, a tert-butoxycarbonyl radical, an acetyl group, or a benzyl group, can further be ~~the~~ an acid radical of a natural or unnatural amino acid, or

R<sub>1</sub> can be an alkylamino-carbonyl-2-methylprop-1-yl group;

R and R<sub>1</sub> can further form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, the structure of formula 3



wherein R<sub>7</sub> is an alkyl radical, a benzhydryl group, a bis-p-fluorobenzhydryl group, or a phenyl ring which it can be mono- or polysubstituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, halogen, a nitro group, an amino function group and/or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino group;

R<sub>2</sub> is a hydrogen or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl group, where the alkyl group is mono- or polysubstituted by halogen and/or phenyl, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from ~~for its part can be mono- or polysubstituted by~~ halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, a carboxyl groups, a carboxyl groups esterified with a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanols, a trifluoromethyl groups, a hydroxyl groups, a methoxy groups, an ethoxy groups a benzyloxy groups, a 2-quinolyl group and/or a 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl group, wherein the 2-quinolyl and 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl groups can both in each case be mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl groups or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-groups, or

R<sub>2</sub> is an aroyl radical, where the aryl moiety on which this radical is based is a phenyl ring, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from ~~be mono- or polysubstituted by~~ halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, a carboxyl groups, a carboxyl groups esterified with a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanols, a trifluoromethyl groups, a hydroxyl groups, a methoxy groups, an ethoxy groups or a benzyloxy groups;

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> can be identical or different and are independently selected from hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkanoyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, halogen and benzyloxy, or a nitro group, an amino group, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-mono or dialkyl-substituted amino group, or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonylamino function group, or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonylamino-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl function group; and

Z is O or S.

15. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein the amino acid is selected from the group consisting of a  $\alpha$ -glycyl, a  $\alpha$ -sarcosyl, a  $\alpha$ -alanyl, a  $\alpha$ -leucyl, a  $\alpha$ -isoleucyl, a  $\alpha$ -seryl, a  $\alpha$ -phenylalanyl, a  $\alpha$ -histidyl, a  $\alpha$ -prolyl, a  $\alpha$ -arginyl, a  $\alpha$ -lysyl, a  $\alpha$ -asparagyl, and a  $\alpha$ -glutamyl radical, where the amino groups of the respective amino acids can be present unprotected or can be protected.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 15, wherein the amino groups are protected by a carbobenzoyl radical, a tert-butoxycarbonyl radical, or an acetyl group.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 15, wherein the amino acid is an asparagyl or a glutamyl radical, and the second, unbonded carboxyl group is present as a free carboxyl group or an ester of a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkanol.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein R is hydrogen; R<sub>1</sub> is 4-pyridyl or 4-fluorophenyl; R<sub>2</sub> is benzyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, 4-fluorobenzyl, 3-pyridylmethyl, 4-bromobenzyl; R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are hydrogen; and Z is oxygen.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein one or more of the N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides are selected from the group consisting of N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-(1-benzylindol-3-yl) glyoxylamide; N-(4-fluorophenyl)-[1-(3-pyridylmethyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide, and their physiologically tolerable acid-addition salts and N-oxides thereof.

20. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein acid addition salt is a salt of a mineral acid or a salt or of an organic acid.

21. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 20, wherein the salts of the mineral acids are is selected from the group consisting of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid, and the salts of organic acids are selected from the group consisting of acetic acid,

lactic acid, malonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, gluconic acid, glucuronic acid, citric acid, embonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, succinic acid, and 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid.

22. (Cancelled).

23. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein the multidrug-resistant tumor is a tumor at least resistant to an antitumor drug selected from ~~the group consisting of~~ taxol, ~~doxirubicin~~ doxorubicin, vincristine, and ~~epotholone~~ epothilone B.

24. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides are used by themselves, in combination with one or more known antitumor agents, or as a replacement for one or more known antitumor agents which are no longer active on account of resistance formation.

25. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 24, wherein the antitumor agent used in combination with the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides is selected from ~~the group consisting of~~ taxol, ~~doxirubicin~~ doxorubicin, vincristine, and ~~epotholone~~ epothilone B.

26. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 24, wherein the antitumor agent for replacement by one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides is selected from ~~the group consisting of~~ taxol, ~~doxirubicin~~ doxorubicin, vincristine, and ~~epotholone~~ epothilone B.

27. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides and the one or more antitumor agents further comprise a pharmaceutically utilizable vehicle, diluent, or excipient.

28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 27, wherein the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides, the one or more antitumor agents, and the pharmaceutically utilizable vehicle, diluent, or excipient is in the form of a tablet, coated tablet, capsule, solution for

infusion or ampoule, suppository, patch, powder preparation which can be employed by inhalation, suspension, cream or ointment.

29. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamide is selected from the group consisting of N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-(1-benzylindol-3-yl) glyoxylamide; N-(4-fluorophenyl)-[1-(3-pyridylmethyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide, or attheir physiologically tolerable acid-addition salt thereofs and N-oxides thereof.

30. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein the N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamide is N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide or a physiologically tolerable acid-addition salt thereof.